

Information on Progress made by Indonesia in the field of Nuclear Security

Indonesia's commitment to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy - the three pillars of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty - is total and absolute. We express our desire to assure an absolute guarantee to stress on the notion of these three pillars for the assurance of a world free of nuclear weapons. Indonesia calls upon all nations to promote universal adoption and full implementation on multilateral treaties whose aims are to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The progress made by Indonesia in the field of nuclear security, have been among others:

A. Non-Proliferation and Disarmament related issues contributing to Nuclear Security

1. During its Chairmanship of ASEAN in 2011, Indonesia had facilitated the conclusion of the negotiations on the revised SEANWFZ protocol between ASEAN member states and Nuclear-Weapon States (NWS) after more than 10 years of non-movement. The conclusion of these negotiations will enable NWSs to accede to the SEANWFZ Protocol.
2. Indonesia has ratified the Comprehensive-Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in December 2011, and submitted its instrument of ratification to the United Nations Secretary General in February 2012. This is a significant step toward the global prohibition of nuclear-test explosions and through its ratification, Indonesia has called on the remaining Annex II countries to step out and start their own ratification process.

B. Nuclear Security and other Initiatives

1. Indonesia has ratified and amended the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) in which it seeks to bring the amendments to be put into force in 2014. Indonesia has ratified the CPPNM through a Presidential Decree in 1986 and its amendment through a Presidential Decree in 2009. Indonesia has signed the Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreements in 2006. Indonesia has reached the Integrated Safeguard status since 2003.
2. Indonesia recognises the importance of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) and may start its ratification process on that Treaty in accordance with its constitutional process.
3. Indonesia has improved the security of radioactive sources, in all its important radiological sites such as in hospitals and in industries that have Radioactive Waste Management Facilities. The Indonesian Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN) plans to monitor radioactive sources by utilizing GPS tracking systems.
4. At its borders, Indonesia has monitored the flow of goods through the national single window mechanism. It installed Radioactive Portal Monitors (RPMs) on some of its ports namely Batam, Tanjung Priok and Tanjung Perak. Indonesia is now in the process of installing an RPM at the Belawan Seaport, and continues its program to install RPMs in other key seaports.

5. In enhancing the nuclear safeguards regime, BAPETEN has applied State System Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Materials in order to maintain integrated safeguards status.
6. Since 1980 Indonesia has committed to use LEU (Low-Enriched Uranium) as the main fuel for the Indonesian research Reactors and in the last few years have also used LEU on the production of isotopes as well as for research purposes.
7. Since 2007, Indonesia has established the 2002 National Design Basis Threat (DBT) for a two-year assessment period. The last reassessment was in 2010 and the next evaluation will be in 2012.
8. Indonesia is preparing a Presidential Decree on the safety and security of nuclear institutions, which includes provisions regarding emergency. For the preparation of such decree, exercises on nuclear emergency have been conducted nationally and regularly, such as through the National Field Exercise for mitigating severe accidents on Nuclear Research Reactors caused by acts of terrorism (October 2010); and National Field Exercise on Radiological Emergency Response for mitigating radioactive material transportation accidents (November 2011). Similar exercises will be continued by applying different scenarios in order to enhance the readiness of local governments in facing nuclear emergencies.
9. Indonesia has implemented rules on the safety on transporting nuclear material since 1999 and a new revised implementation plan has been regulated through Regulation of Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency No. 1 of 2009. Indonesia has implemented regulations connected to the safeguards and security for nuclear materials, such as Regulation of the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency No. 4 of 2011 on Safeguards System which is the fourth revision since the signing of the IAEA Safeguards in 1980.
10. Indonesia is part of the IAEA ITDBS Database and has actively participated in reporting the illicit trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials. Since 2011, BAPETEN has initiated the formulation of guidelines for nuclear security culture.
11. Together with several countries in the region, Indonesia has established the Asia Pacific Safeguards Network (APSN).
12. Since 2010, BAPETEN has been involved in the formulation of INFCIRC 225/Rev.5 amended, which is expected to be adopted in 2012.
13. Indonesia has shared knowledge, including among others, by sending its staff as lecturers or participants in expert missions, and has conducted a number of meetings or workshops regarding nuclear security and nuclear safety.

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